

# CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

*Presented by*

## BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

R. T. PULLEN, Chairman

D. R. McCREERY

P. F. HOPKINS

WARREN L. HUEBNER, Secretary

Architect

RALPH ARNOLD

Mount Pleasant State Hospital  
Independence State Hospital  
Clarinda State Hospital  
Cherokee State Hospital  
Glenwood State School  
Woodward State Hospital  
Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison  
The Men's Reformatory, Anamosa  
The Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City  
Training School for Boys, Eldora  
Training School for Girls, Mitchellville  
State Juvenile Home, Toledo  
Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport  
Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown  
State Sanatorium, Oakdale

1945 -- 1946

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HONORABLE ROBERT D. BLUE, *Governor*

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

We are submitting herewith information concerning our request for appropriations for Capital Improvements to be made at the various institutions under the supervision of this Board.

The explanatory notes are, generally speaking, taken from the detailed report made to this Board by our State Architect, Mr. Ralph Arnold, after a personal survey recently made by him.

We are presenting this booklet that you may be better advised as to the details of our institutions' needs and to help you in your consideration of our requested appropriations.

Respectfully submitted

BOARD OF CONTROL OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

R. T. Pullen, Chairman

D. R. McCreery, Member

P. F. Hopkins, Member

TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE FIFTY-FIRST  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA:

In submitting to you the proposed capital improvement program for the institutions under the supervision of the Board of Control, we wish particularly to call your attention to our askings for the four mental hospitals.

There has in the past been considerable discussion both on the floor of former legislatures and between individual members and our Board, concerning so-called "admission type buildings" at these institutions. These discussions generally centered around the thought of establishing a new institution centrally located to which all insane patients would be committed for classification, observation and preliminary treatment, or the construction and equipment of one special building at each of our mental institutions for this same purpose. In either plan no patient would be committed to custodial care until he had the benefit of examination and observation in an especially equipped and staffed receiving unit.

This Board and our state psychiatrists favor the latter plan, as a separate institution for this purpose would tend to brand all present mental hospitals as purely custodial institutions and would create a feeling of hopelessness in the minds of the patients and their friends, which would materially effect any attempt for extended treatment.

However, after a thorough study of our needs, our Board is more than ever aware of the crowded conditions existing, and at this time feels its first duty is in the correction of this situation, which will automatically permit the various departments to function in a more satisfactory manner.



## GROUP ONE

### Mental Hospitals

Each of the four state mental hospitals could be considered a small city, as they provide housing and complete maintenance for a population of approximately 2,000 people each. Each of these institutions maintains a power plant containing high pressure boilers, and steam is generated for heating purposes, for all electrical current used, and for laundry and cooking purposes. The preparation and preserving of food requires extensive cold storage and ice-making plants. Milk is supplied from their own dairy herds, and much of the meat and other food products are produced on the institution farms.

Each of these large institutions uses approximately 300,000 gallons of water per day, and this is in most cases pumped with their own power from deep wells. The Mount Pleasant Hospital, being the exception, takes its water supply from the Skunk River, and passes it through a chemical water treatment plant. With the exception of the Clarinda Hospital each mental institution has its own sewage disposal system. The Cherokee Hospital is the only one of the group of four that is still generating direct current, all of the others having been converted in prior years to alternating current.

Only the most urgent and necessary improvements and repairs have been made to the mechanical plants during the war years, and they, as well as the other physical properties of the institutions, are showing the strain of hard, continuous usage as well as in many cases being overloaded, to accomplish the work that must be done.

From 14 to 24 years have elapsed since any increase in capacity has been provided at any one of the State's four mental hospitals. Immediately after the last buildings were constructed there were, according to conservative estimates, 400 more patients in the four mental hospitals than there were adequate accommodations for, and since the count of that time there has been an actual increase of 1230 patients in these four hospitals.

It must be kept in mind that to relieve the overcrowded condition and to provide for some 1600 patients, together with quarters for approximately 400 employees, is not alone a problem of additional building capacity. The increase in building capacity necessarily calls for increases and extensions in all of the services and utilities that serve such buildings, as well as increases that may be necessary in the generating equipment, both steam and electrical.

The total proper patient capacity of the four mental hospitals as measured by very conservative standards is 4913 patients, and the approximate number of patients at present is 6534. It seems to be the general consensus of opinion among the hospital superintendents that following the present world conflict the demands on our mental hospitals will be increased and we could call attention to the fact that in all of the figures mentioned herein there has been no allowance made for increase of capacities to take care of any increase in patient population that may occur.

We have called attention only to the conditions that exist today in the four mental hospitals and to the fact that our crowded conditions at present are not brought about by any sudden emergency condition, but are an accumulation of long years of building inactivity at these institutions. The condition has been met over this period of years by the crowding of more and more beds into the wards, by placing beds in corridors, and in day rooms, and in some cases in attic wards. It would seem that we should now recognize that this has been the trend for many years past and as we have reached the limit in this direction, we should take action to correct these practices and provide adequate, safe, and healthful buildings to properly house unfortunates, as well as to provide comfortable living quarters for those responsible for their care.

#### *Mount Pleasant State Hospital*

In Group No. 1, comprising hospitals for mental patients, the Mount Pleasant State Hospital ranks as the senior member of the group, the original main building having been erected in 1860 with extensions added from time to time, until its final



completion in 1887. In that year there were 707 patients. This institution has had a gradual increase in population despite the fact that three other similar institutions have since been erected, and at the present time the population is approximately 1558. The main building has a proper capacity for 931 patients and the building program has not kept pace with the increase.

The Men's Infirmary was constructed in 1907, with a capacity of 61; Farmers' Lodge, an old remodeled masonry horse barn, in 1907 with a capacity of 120; the Women's Infirmary in 1908, capacity 78; Men's Tubercular in 1913, capacity 23; Women's Tubercular in 1925, capacity 46; and a farm house at the Oaks Farm with a capacity of 24; or a total for the institution of 1283.

The above outline represents the extent of the building program so far as patient capacity is concerned, and inasmuch as there has been no additional capacity provided for almost 20 years, the institution is now housing under very difficult and trying conditions 275 more patients than proper spacing and equipment should permit.

Due to the types of work involved and the outlying locations of most of our institutions, the housing and maintenance of its employees becomes an obligation. At the Mount Pleasant Hospital there has never been any building erected as an employees' home. In the rebuilding of the central portion following the fire of 1936, there were provided 16 two-room apartments in the new administration building, which are occupied by the superintendent, business manager, physicians and employees, and in the third floor of this same central building rear, there are rooms for 37 employees with two, three and four to a room.

Several years ago an old brick carriage house was remodeled to house 54 employees. The old industrial building, one of the oldest buildings on the grounds, has been remodeled to house 32 employees, in both buildings, two persons per room; 7 rooms have been provided at the power plant, and this together with a few scattered rooms in the patients' buildings, would,

if all rooms were occupied to capacity, (most of them being double rooms), provide accommodations for 180 employees.

It is self-evident that with a normal complement of employees numbering approximately 250, the situation with regard to employees' housing, will become and is now very acute. As stated elsewhere, the erection of the older buildings at the institution was commenced in 1860 and many of them are still in use. These buildings were never of the modern fireproof construction and much of the mechanical equipment dates back to this early period. Improvements have been made and repairs and upkeep have continually been provided; however, with almost 85 years of hard service to their credit they do of necessity show a high degree of obsolescence, which together with the greatly over-crowded condition prevailing, both among patients and employees, imposes upon us a very serious problem.

#### *Independence State Hospital*

The Independence State Hospital was the second mental hospital in the state and the main group of buildings at this institution was opened in the year 1872 with a capacity for 510. The enrollment in 1873 was 524 patients. The Farmers' Lodge was constructed in 1885, capacity 100; Grove Hall 1887, capacity 130; Sunny Villa 1895, capacity 120; Infirmary 1910, capacity 160; tubercular building, 1922, capacity 60; thus making a proper working capacity for this institution of 1080. It will be noted that although the population at the institution was gradually increasing during the past 22 years, no additional patients' space has been provided and with the present enrollment of approximately 1752 there exists an overcrowded condition among patients to the extent of 672. This is handled by placing 125 patients in attic wards that are not recommended for this usage; by placing 218 old women in space designed for 120; by placing 194 men in a building designed for 130, and so on throughout the institution.

The lack of proper housing of employees at this institution is likewise a serious problem. The employees' building erected in 1915 has a capacity of 92 when every room is occupied, but as the double rooms in this building are very small it oft' times becomes necessary to use them as singles thus reducing the ca-



capacity. At the present time men employees are occupying spaces in two of the attic wards which are not desirable spaces and should be abandoned. With proper space for 175 employees available and with a normal complement of 250 employees, the problem of their housing parallels that of properly housing the patients.

The buildings at this institution were constructed before the days of modern fireproof construction, and as in the case of all of these older institutions, in spite of such improvements, repairs, and betterments as have been made, there is much yet to be accomplished in the way of further improvements both in buildings and equipment, to bring them up to a desirable standard.

#### *Clarinda State Hospital*

The Clarinda State Hospital was the third mental hospital to be established and the main building group was opened in 1889, but the construction of portions of this building continued and the main building was not entirely completed until 1898. In that year the patient population was 697, which was 25 more than a fair rated capacity of the institution.

Southview Cottage was opened in 1906, capacity 140; Northview Cottage 1908, capacity 118; Willowdale Cottage 1911, capacity 32; Sunset Cottage 1918, capacity 32; Pines Cottage 1928, capacity 32; Hope Hall Infirmary 1928, capacity 144; making a total capacity for the institution, 1170, and in that year the patient population numbered 1335.

There has been no building for patients' care at this institution during these past 16 years, while in that same period the patient population has increased from 1335 to 1570, a total of 235, until at the present time there are 400 more patients than can be properly housed and cared for in the spaces available to them at this institution.

The lack of proper employees' housing facilities at Clarinda is very pronounced. We find that in order to provide space for them it has been necessary to utilize wards and rooms that normally would be occupied by patients. By providing employees' quarters elsewhere we find it possible to care for 108

additional patients in these spaces thus reducing the overload of patients to 292. This condition should not exist, as the space so occupied is very undesirable for the employees and is badly needed for patients. Many of the rooms occupied by employees are not usable for patients and neither are they desirable employees' rooms.

At this institution there are reasonably good accommodations for 153 employees, but with a normal number of employees of approximately 250 the demand for additional housing presents a serious problem.

The more important buildings at this institution can be classed as what is generally known as fireproof construction, masonry bearing walls with floors supported by concrete slabs or masonry arches. The buildings have in recent years had a considerable amount of replacement and repair work, and generally speaking, are in good condition. While construction of the main building group was begun some 55 years ago, they show a marked improvement in planning and construction over some of our earlier institutions. As in all such cases, hard usage over long periods of time due to the continual occupancy by persons not mentally responsible for their actions, takes a heavy toll and causes a greater depreciation and a more continual replacement problem than in the ordinary type of building.

#### *Cherokee State Hospital*

The Cherokee State Hospital was the fourth and last of the mental hospitals established. The main building group was completed in 1901 with a capacity of 504 patients. In 1904 the patients at the hospital numbered 662. Fairview Cottage was erected in 1906, with a capacity of 200; Infirmary Building 1911, capacity 150; Kinne Tubercular Cottage 1914, capacity 72; Wade Cottage 1925, capacity 112; Donohoe Cottage 1932, capacity 144. As there has been no added space for patients during the past 14 years, the proper capacity was then, and now is, 1182. The present patient population of the Cherokee State Hospital is approximately 1654, thus indicating an overcrowded condition to the extent of 472 patients.



At this, as well as at some of the other mental hospitals, space that was originally planned for patients' care has of necessity been given over to the housing of employees. We find at Cherokee that if additional employees' housing could be had, space would be available for 78 additional patients, thus reducing the overload number to slightly less than 400. Aside from this space so occupied by employees there is space available for 146 employees at this hospital. This is, of course, far below the normal requirements, and we are confronted not only with the crowded condition as regards the patients, but with the lack of housing for employees to care for the patients.

The buildings at the Cherokee State Hospital, having been built in more recent years, present a more modern appearance and are for the most part of fireproof construction. Many improvements have been made, and while the buildings are not as old as some of those at other institutions, continual vigilance is necessary to maintain them in good condition. The building program here, as in most other state institutions, has lagged behind the increase in the number of patients to be cared for, until at the present time the recognized standard for the care of such cases can not be complied with.

## GROUP TWO

### Hospitals and Schools for Epileptic and Feeble-minded

Both the Glenwood and Woodward State Hospitals are complete within themselves to the extent that they produce all of their own utilities, such as heat, power, light, cold storage, and water supplies. They each have their own laundries in which many times more laundry is handled than would be the case in a town of comparable size. They do their own baking, a large percentage of their own canning, and in their gardens consisting of hundreds of acres, produce much of their food. Each maintains large dairy herds and milk is served generously on the menu. Large farms produce feed for the dairy herds and all of the pork consumed is raised at the institutions.

Every effort has been put forth during these war years to maintain the institutions in good physical condition; however, the managements have been faced with the current problems of material and labor shortages, and with the wear and tear and depreciation continuing unabated it will leave much to be done to bring them back to normalcy in the way of physical upkeep, as well as provide for the accumulated overloads in population, which have been piling up during these "no-building" years.

#### *Glenwood State School:*

There are two State institutions comprising the "Group Two" as treated in the survey. The Glenwood State School is the senior in years of service and is located on the original site of the "Western Branch" of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home which was opened in 1866 and operated as such until 1874, when the western and northern branches were closed and the children transferred to the eastern branch, now known as the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home located at Davenport.

The Glenwood State School was first known as an Asylum for Feeble-minded Children and was opened for the reception of patients in 1876. The buildings taken over from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home were in a very bad state of repair and temporary in nature. None of them remain at this time. It opened with an enrollment of 76 children.

Of the present buildings the Administration was the first to be erected, in 1884. This building burned and was rebuilt in 1896. A custodial building for girls was constructed in 1892, has since been partially razed, and the remainder was recently remodeled for an employees' home.

The hospital building was erected in 1901 and closely following that two cottages for boys in the year 1904, with the large custodial building for boys in 1908. The girls' dormitory building known as the school division, was erected in 1914, and the tubercular hospital in 1915. The boys' custodial annex was constructed in 1918, the girls' juvenile cottage in 1924, the north cottage for boys in 1925, and Cottage "A" for boys in 1932. In 1941 the new custodial building for girls was opened



for occupancy, and the children were transferred from the very old structure mentioned previously as having been partially razed and remodeled for other usage.

The present recommended capacity, as shown by the survey for this institution, is 1793 children, and at the present time there are approximately 1840 in residence. This would indicate that throughout the institution there is an overcrowding of but 47 patients; however, while the number of boys and girls is almost equal, the crowded condition is entirely on the boys' side and the records show 63 more boys than there is proper space for. There is a considerable waiting list at this institution, of children who cannot at present be accommodated. In an institution of this kind there are many special problems that arise in the care of the children, many of whom are afflicted physically as well as mentally, and in the older type buildings elevators and ramps were not provided, which adds to the difficulties of caring for the patients as well as depriving them of many advantages. The latest building, which is the custodial building for girls, does have such facilities, but at the present time none of the boys' buildings are so equipped, and it is to be hoped that in future construction this can soon be corrected.

The housing provisions for employees has been greatly enhanced by the remodeling of the former girls' custodial building into an employees' home, providing many comfortable rooms, and when completed will provide recreation facilities for the employees which are lacking in most institutions.

There exists at Glenwood, as at all of the State institutions of the hospital and custodial type, a lack of proper residence facilities for medical staff members. Such quarters as are provided are not adequate either in number or quality. They offer little for doctors with families to present a life of normalcy. This fact has in many cases discouraged medical men of high standing from associating themselves with these institutions.

For the most part the dormitory buildings occupied by inmates of the Glenwood State School are what is generally known as fireproof buildings, and a continuous program of mainten-

ance has kept them in satisfactory condition. The Administration Building, commanding a central location on the grounds and rebuilt following the fire of 1896, presents one of the greatest problems to those invested with the management and control of the institution. It is a very large building and not of fireproof construction and houses many important departments. On the first floor there are the main kitchen and dining room facilities for a large portion of the inmate population. On the second floor are located the Superintendent's apartments, the business and administrative offices, doctors' offices, reception rooms, etc. On the third floor are located the auditorium, the school rooms, and some miscellaneous departments. The fourth floor contains one small ward for inmate girls, and rooms for employees' residence.

Keeping in mind the fact that this institution is for the care and treatment of children with mental and physical ailments, it at once becomes apparent that the school rooms and auditorium located on the third floor of this non-fireproof building are far out of line with the modern conception and standards for such an institution, and it is to be hoped that in the not too distant future the school rooms and auditorium can be housed in a fireproof building constructed largely on the ground floor.

#### *Woodward State Hospital:*

The Woodward State Hospital for Epileptics and School for Feeble-minded is the most recently constructed of any of the State institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Control. It was opened to the public in 1917 with an enrollment of 100 children. The first group of buildings, called the Medical Group, was completed in 1917, followed by Oak Hall for boys in 1918; Maple Lodge for girls in 1920; the chapel in 1922; Elmerest Cottage for girls in 1923; employees' home, 1923; Pinehurst Cottage for boys, 1926; The Larches cottage for girls, 1930; school and auditorium, 1930; Hemlock Cottage for boys, 1931; Westwood Cottage for girls, 1936; and the Birches for boys, 1942.



In spite of what appears to have been a consistent and continuous building program at this institution, we are faced with these facts: Recommended capacity of the present buildings, 1280 patients, with a present approximate enrollment of 1578, and a considerable waiting list for admission.

Thus it can readily be seen that with a present overcrowding of 298 children, 221 of whom are girls, there is a very definite need for further expansion immediately.

Inasmuch as all of the buildings at this institution are of fireproof construction, none of them that have to do with patient care being more than two stories in height, the problems are largely those of coping with crowded conditions. Such conditions contribute to disciplinary problems, to confusion and nervous excitement among patients, and increase immeasurably the strain and burdens placed on the attendants. Due to the need for more space many of the sun porches have been equipped with beds thus depriving the patients of the needed light and air.

This institution does have a very creditable building for the housing of resident employees, which was built in 1923; however, since that time the institution has grown to the extent that the employee housing situation has become extremely acute and the present accommodations would hardly provide adequate provisions for more than half the required number of employees. It has been necessary to place employees in custodial buildings and in many cases occupying space originally planned for patients, as well as in attic rooms not intended for other than storage.

Such conditions are not desirable as the employees are deprived of the necessary freedom and relaxation due them when not on duty, and the institution suffers therefrom.

At the Woodward institution the need for residences for resident physicians is particularly acute, there being practically no provisions for them. The Superintendent's residence and two small apartments in the Administration Building comprise the accommodations. They are far short of the number re-

quired, are impracticable for families and offer no opportunity for normal living.

## GROUP THREE

### Prisons and Reformatories

The two men's prisons have labored under the same difficulties as the general public, in that it was against the best interests of our war effort to repair or rebuild more than the absolute necessities demanded wherever it was required to use "critical materials"; consequently, like all other State institutions, many things have been left undone that will have to be done as soon as materials are again available for public use. While the Anamosa institution is young compared with Fort Madison, yet its buildings too are beginning to show the depreciation from a half century of hard usage and the attacks from the elements.

Both of these institutions maintain large dairy herds and do general farming, hog and cattle raising, producing much of the food consumed in the prisons. One of the principal industries at the Reformatory is the production and canning of vegetables, which are supplied to the other institutions to supplement their own supplies when needed. Both institutions produce all of their own utilities, and because of their industries are required to maintain larger than average generating equipment.

Many of the needed improvements both at the Penitentiary and Reformatory are in connection with the prison farms, and in addition to general farm buildings required, there is a decided need for better and more secure prisoners' barracks buildings at these outlying camps.

#### *Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison:*

In this group, as well as in all of the other groups, the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison is the senior member; having been established by the territorial legislature of Iowa in the year 1839 and construction work was commenced in that



year. The first building is still standing and in active use as Cell House No. 17, in one end of which is the prison entrance and turnkey's office. Some work has been done on this building by way of increasing its height and the number of cells therein; otherwise this 105 year old building, while both outwardly and inwardly showing evidence of its age, still forms the front to this institution.

For a period of years following its establishment there seems to be no record of further building at the Penitentiary, and the first biennial report, made in 1873, records the enrollment of 296. In 1879 the record reveals the enrollment as 353 and the number of cells 372. In 1897 more cells were added, the enrollment being 482. In 1898 the cell house accommodations were again increased, the enrollment being 553.

In 1905 the present hospital building was erected and the enrollment was 559 in that year. The building housing the present administration offices was constructed in 1898; Cell House No. 19 in 1911, Cell House No. 18 in 1923; and Cell House No. 20 in 1927.

The large modern fireproof factory building housing most of the manufacturing industries was started in 1923, with additions in 1926, 1930 and 1932. In 1942 the power plant and warehouse building was completed outside the walls of the prison proper. This is a beautiful reinforced concrete building housing a modern power plant, together with a large storage warehouse on trackage.

The present prison capacity within the walls is fixed by the number of cells, there being 1166. The present prison enrollment is 1024 and of this number, 809 are confined within the walls while 215 are quartered outside on prison farms and at work camps at four of the other State institutions.

The population of this prison in 1900 was 484 and a gradual and regular increase occurred each year until the peak of 1545 was reached in the year 1935 and remained approximately steady until the year 1939, when a moderate decrease set in which has continued more or less regularly each year until at present the enrollment is approximately 1024.

Under the present conditions there is no need for added capacities; however, the opinion seems to prevail that we may again expect to reach the maximum and in all likelihood exceed it before many years. Cell House No. 20, when erected, was one section only of a complete cell house and the next move will logically be to complete this building, increasing the cell capacity by 144 additional cells.

As cited elsewhere, the present entrance and turnkey's office is more than a century old, and in addition to its ancient appearance it is inadequate and out of keeping in every way for an institution of this kind. The administration building is an old residence type building constructed in 1917 and it likewise has neither the appearance nor the facilities for the administrative functions for this large and important institution.

The hospital building erected in 1905 when the prison population was 559, is inadequate in many respects. This is a three story building with no elevator and in its present location cannot be enlarged or improved to any great extent. The large number of older men confined at this prison, together with the fact that a large number of these men work in highly modernized factories equipped with machinery, makes it imperative that modern and adequate hospitalization be provided.

A new enclosing wall has been recently completed which has increased the space available for recreation grounds and for future building developments. This new yard space adjoins the present grounds on the north.

The removal of the power plant from its former location within the yard to its new location on the outside, has made available several building areas for shop and industry expansion inside the wall. It also presents some problems of landscaping and rearrangement of drives, entrances, etc., to the prison, which are now being given consideration and will undoubtedly have some bearing on the future improvements at the institution.

#### *The Men's Reformatory, Anamosa*

The Men's Reformatory at Anamosa was established by the 14th General Assembly in 1872. In 1873 work was begun on



a small building to be used as a cell house and a stockade. On May 13, 1873, 20 prisoners were transferred from the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison and were employed in the quarry preparing stone for the permanent buildings. This institution was first known as a penitentiary but in 1907 the Act creating a reformatory became effective.

Of the principal buildings now standing, the Administration Building was the second and was completed in 1898. In that year the enrollment was 625. Cell House "B" was erected in 1881, but the enrollment figure for that year is not available. The Female Building and hospital was erected in 1892-1900 and in that year the population was 494. Cell House "A" was erected 1902-1905, the enrollment being 373 that year. From 1902 to 1930 there was a rather gradual and regular increase upward, and in 1930 when Cell House "D" was erected the population stood at 1263. From 1930 to 1936 the enrollment remained about the same and from 1936 to 1940 lowered slightly and stood at 1138. From 1940 to the present time there has been quite a rapid decrease until at the time this report was written, July 19, 1944, the enrollment was down to 620. The present capacity of the prison within the walls is 1178.

With the establishment of the Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City in 1918 the women inmates, 22 in number, were transferred from Anamosa to Rockwell City.

A new hospital building was completed and occupied in 1943. This building in addition to containing modern up-to-date facilities for this Reformatory, is equipped to care for all of the criminally insane men from both this institution and from Fort Madison, and on the date of this report the number so confined was 104.

The Reformatory had at work camps at other State institutions 43 prisoners, leaving 577 men confined within the walls, including the insane. There definitely is no crowded condition at the Reformatory at the present time, and what the future will develop is problematical. The old Female Building and old hospital will lend themselves to remodeling into

a limited number of additional cell spaces and this should be accomplished in the near future.

This industry buildings at this institution are in good condition and adequate, and several improvements including a new wall lighting system are under construction.

#### *Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City:*

By an Act of the 36th General Assembly the "Iowa Industrial Reformatory for Females" was established, and the 37th General Assembly changed the name of the institution to the Women's Reformatory and its location at Rockwell City was decided upon.

Construction work was begun in 1916 and the first group of buildings consisted of the Administration Building and Cottages No. 1 and No. 3. In May of 1918, 22 women prisoners were transferred from the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa. Cottage No. 2 and the industrial school building followed closely and were completed in 1918. The auditorium and chapel building was completed in 1931.

The institution has a recommended capacity for 75 women inmates and at this time there are approximately 57 prisoners in residence. The women's prison is constructed along entirely different lines from those used for men. The buildings are of the cottage type with capacities of 25 women each under the supervision of a matron in each cottage. Instead of the usual cell construction, the cottages are divided into separate small rooms. Each cottage is equipped with kitchen and dining room facilities, as well as laundry, and is operated as a unit unto itself. The enrollment at the Women's Reformatory has fluctuated considerably. In 1918 there were 25 women prisoners there and four years later in 1922, the count had risen to 112 which was the highest number yet on record, and at that time the crowded condition presented some very serious problems. It was necessary to place two women in many of the single rooms; beds were placed in hallways and disciplinary problems multiplied.



In several years following 1922 the enrollment has exceeded 100, and for an institution built to house only 75, this 33-1/3 percent increase is a large percentage. In 1938 the enrollment dropped to 66 and at the present time is but 57. As in the case of the men's prisons, it is predicted that following the present world conflict the enrollment in this type of institution will increase. Should it again reach the peak of 1922 or even closely approach it, something in the way of increasing facilities at Rockwell City must be considered.

The present institutional buildings are of fireproof construction and upon the completion of an extensive reconditioning project now under way, will be in excellent state of repair.

Being one of the smallest institutions, the problem of housing employees is not one of great magnitude; however, it does present some problems worthy of consideration.

This institution maintains its own dairy herd and operates a sizable farm and garden, producing much of the food required for the inmates' use.

## GROUP FOUR

### Training Schools

#### *Eldora Training School for Boys:*

In March of 1868 by legislative act, the "Reform School for Juvenile Offenders" was created and the institution was located in Lee County near the Town of Salem. In October of that year the first boy was received. The biennial report of 1870 shows an enrollment of 39 boys and one girl.

In the year 1873 the boys of the institution were moved to Eldora and that institution now bearing the name of Training School for Boys, was started with an enrollment of 125 boys.

In the summer of 1872 the first cottage building was erected, together with one of the shop buildings. A second

cottage was completed in 1874. Construction of a portion of the main Administration Building was begun in 1876, then followed Cottage No. 3 in 1876; Cottage No. 4 in 1885; Cottage No. 5 in 1887; Cottage No. 6 in 1896; Cottage No. 8 in 1898; and Cottage No. 7 in 1930. Other buildings were added during the years, including shops, chapel, hospital, superintendent's residence, gymnasium, etc., but aside from Cottage No. 7 there has been no new building erected since the gymnasium in 1916.

At the present time this institution is facing a very serious problem, in the housing of boys committed to its care. Cottage No. 7 is the latest dormitory building to be erected (1930). This building is of modern fireproof construction. None of the other seven cottages, the first dating back to 1873, are of fireproof construction. They were for the most part, cheaply built in the beginning, and now due to their extreme age and years of hard service, are serious problems. At the time these buildings were constructed it was intended that the second floor dormitories would accommodate the school's enrollment. Since that time the attic stories of Cottage No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 8 have been pressed into service in order to provide bed space for the increase that has taken place. Waving any question of safety involved in the crowded condition of these old buildings, including their attic dormitories, there still remains the fact that there are 574 boys confined in buildings with a floor space adequate for only 444. If the attic spaces were eliminated from consideration, as they should be, the total capacity of the cottages would be but 224. It is very apparent from these figures that in order to safely and adequately house the present population of this school, there must be provision made for new, modern, fireproof dormitories with a total capacity of not less than 350, the older and more obsolete types of buildings now being used for dormitory purposes, to be replaced.

The Administration building begun in 1876 is not only very old but from recordings in the early records, borne out by a recent inspection, was poorly constructed at the beginning and is at present offering some major problems for solution. The walls are built of a very soft brick and the interior floor and



roof construction is all of wood. This problem is further complicated by the size of this building and the number of departments housed therein. The fourth floor has of necessity been vacated and the upper portion of the building both interior and exterior is badly deteriorated. In addition to housing the institution's kitchen and dining rooms, general and administrative offices, also houses the majority of the employees on its second and third floors.

The school building erected in 1904-1905, has been outgrown and steps are now being taken to enlarge same to accommodate the present enrollment. The other buildings at the institution, while not new, are adequate, well maintained, and present no immediately pressing problems other than those of general repair and maintenance.

This institution, through its farm, garden, and dairy, produces large quantities of milk and foodstuffs for the consumption of its inmates. The operation of these departments, as well as the mechanical plant, shops, and maintenance departments, offer valuable and practical training to the boys.

#### *Mitchellville Training School for Girls:*

In May of 1880 the girls' department of the "Juvenile Reformatories" was moved to Mitchellville and the name changed to Training School for Girls. At the time of the transfer there were 62 girls enrolled. The grounds and one building constituted what remained of a seminary of learning operated under the auspices of the Universalist Church. The records indicate that this one building, which is known as Cottage No. 3, was erected in 1872.

The first building erected after the property was taken over by the State was the present Administration Building, in 1882. Then followed Cottage No. 1, 1884; Cottage No. 2, 1888; chapel and school, 1896; Cottage No. 5, 1902; hospital, 1909; and Cottage No. 7 in 1920.

The recommended capacity of the institution is 166 girls and at the present time the enrollment is approximately 188.

This overcrowding of 22 girls does not at first glance appear to indicate an extremely serious problem. This, however, is because the institution is small and the counts do not loom up as startling until it is realized that even this number requires thought. In many instances three girls must be placed in one room, while those in charge explain that two to a room is not desirable and three to a room is intolerable.

Cottages No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and the Administration Building are all very old, cheaply constructed, non-fireproof buildings that have reached the point where they present some very difficult problems. Cottage No. 3, the old college building constructed in 1872, is not now and never was adapted to this type of usage. It was poorly constructed in the beginning, to which can be added 72 years of depreciation. It now occupies the most prominent location on the grounds, and must make way for a more permanent and efficient type building.

The so-called Administration Building houses several of the institution's departments. It was erected in 1882, and having been cheaply constructed at the time, has about reached the limit of its duration after 62 years of hard usage. Portions of the building are now vacant on account of being unsafe for occupancy.

Cottages No. 1, erected in 1884, and No. 2, in 1888, are little if any better. They are of the old non-fireproof, three story type of construction and obsolescence is rapidly setting in.

The hospital building as such is satisfactory and adequate; however, due to its nature it is also the logical one to be used as the receiving building for the institution, and this places demands on it that were not considered when the building was originally planned. A great need exists for additional space to permit segregation and detention for girls entering the school other than the normal hospital cases incident to the operation of such an institution.

A new school building is under consideration, and it is hoped that when this project matures it will be of sufficient



size and capacity to not only house the school activities, but many of the administrative departments of the school.

This institution maintains its own utilities, and in line with the advancements and standardization of electrical equipment, the present outmoded generating equipment and wiring system present problems for consideration.

This institution has been exceptionally well maintained and has an attractive campus, but it is greatly handicapped in that during the past 42 years only one new cottage has been added, and that was 22 years ago.

## GROUP FIVE

### Juvenile Home and Orphanage

#### *State Juvenile Home, Toledo:*

The 38th General Assembly enacted a law to establish a home for dependent, neglected, delinquent or destitute children. The Board of Control selected the grounds and buildings of the Leander Clark College at Toledo, Iowa, which were donated by the Town of Toledo, and the State Juvenile Home was established. There were two brick structures on the grounds and they were remodeled and made ready for occupancy October 1, 1920. There is nothing in the records to indicate the construction dates of these two old buildings, but they were very old when acquired, and badly depreciated. It is hoped that in the not too distant future they can be replaced.

There are 5 masonry dormitory buildings and one frame residence located on the grounds, the last of the dormitory buildings having been completed in 1932. The capacity of these buildings is 133 children and at the present time the enrollment is slightly more than 100. In a study made of the past enrollment records it is to be noted that in 1922 the enrollment was 136 and steadily increased until in 1932 it reached a peak

of 305. Since that time there has been a steady decline. In order to handle the greatly increased demands on the institution, it became necessary for the State to acquire three residence properties in the vicinity of the Home. This was an inconvenient and unsatisfactory arrangement, and none of these residences are so used at present.

The enrollment at this type of Home is unpredictable, and in view of the fact that the capacity of the permanent buildings is 118 with the frame building contributing but another 15, it is apparent that in a short time conditions could again become acute with respect to proper housing.

The institution is fortunate to have an ample and modern hospital building, completed in 1929, and an extremely attractive central dining hall and kitchen building, completed in the spring of 1942. It is planned to erect a new school and administration building as soon as conditions will warrant, and with this added improvement, together with the removal of the two old original college buildings, the campus will take on a very attractive and modern appearance.

In this type of institution the housing of the resident employees does not present the difficult problems of the larger institutions. Each cottage is presided over by a matron with living quarters provided in the cottage. There are, of course, a number of teachers and administrative employees and the number of suitable accommodations for them should be given full consideration in future planning.

The Juvenile Home operates its own steam plant and laundry, and its farm, gardens and dairy go far in the way of supplying the institution with necessary food items.

There is always plenty of upkeep and maintenance about an institution consisting of a large group of buildings occupied by children of the growing stage, and with the normal depreciation of buildings, a staff of repair men is continually kept busy.



*Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport:*

This is perhaps the most noteworthy of the children's institutions of the State due to its very interesting background. In the year 1863 an appeal came from the soldiers of southern hospitals for the care of their dependents. As a result the Women's Aid Societies incorporated and a site and buildings were chosen at Farmington, Iowa. In 1865 it was decided to locate branches at Cedar Falls and Glenwood and to transfer the Farmington Home to Davenport. A committee was sent to Washington that same year and secured from the Government the Camp Kinsman Barracks no longer needed for soldiers, and the children, 150 in number were brought to Davenport.

In January, 1866, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was made a State institution and all of the property of the association was transferred to the State. During the following ten years, from 1866 to 1876, Iowa supported three soldiers' orphans' homes, with an average total enrollment of 721 children. In 1871 there were 310 children in the Davenport home. In 1875 the Glenwood home was closed and 14 children transferred to Davenport, whose enrollment in that year was 109 children. In June of 1876 the Cedar Falls home was closed and 103 children were transferred to the Davenport institution.

The original buildings at Camp Kinsman, erected in 1862, were all of frame construction, of a temporary nature. Following the closing of the other branches in 1876 a permanent building program was inaugurated and by 1883 the frame structures had all been replaced by more permanent buildings. These dormitory buildings (cottages) were of masonry construction one and one-half stories in height, but in the years following were all raised to full two stories. The last of the cottage buildings was completed in 1890 and since that date no further capacity has been added.

Since that date there have been many additions to the Home by way of permanent buildings. The chapel 1901; hospital 1914; Annie Wittenmyer School 1914; gymnasium and swimming pool 1922; new hospital 1930; pre-school 1933; and the new modern elementary school in 1940.

A study of the enrollment figures reveals that the Home has a capacity of 454 and at present an enrollment of approximately 383. As in other juvenile institutions, there are many contributing causes for a considerable fluctuation in the demands. It is to be noted that in 1895 the enrollment was 458 children. This increased until in 1914 it was 530; in 1918 it had declined to a low of 334 and immediately climbed to an all-time high of 691 in 1932, remaining at near that mark for a couple of years and has since steadily declined to the present figure of 383.

The present cottages are from 54 to 62 years old, all constructed without basements, and are beginning to show the results of age and hard usage. In addition to the speculation as to what the period following the present world conflict may bring in the way of demands on this institution, there is the ever present problem of continual depreciation to be considered, which must eventually be timed with a program of replacement.

The problem of housing of employees is only partially solved by the matrons' apartments in each of the cottages. There are many others including teachers and administrative employees to be considered and as in many other State institutions, this problem is confronting the management for its solution.

Considering the age of many of its buildings, this institution is extremely well maintained and presents a very attractive appearance. Like most all of the others, it maintains its own utilities such as power and electrical generation. The farm, gardens and dairy contribute much to its maintenance.

## GROUP SIX

*Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown:*

This institution, due to its mission and background, is of particular interest to the citizens of the State. In 1885-1886



the Iowa Legislature passed the Act establishing the Soldiers' Home and the citizens of Marshalltown donated a tract of 128 acres. The first building was completed in 1887, and most of

the buildings were erected during the period from 1887 to 1907, the only exception being the Old Peoples' Building Annex which was erected in 1918.

For obvious reasons the enrollment of members is at the present time extremely low, there being approximately 257, counting some 35 out on short leaves.

The normal capacity at present is 773 and by the reconditioning of the old hospital building, at present vacant, this number can be increased to approximately 853. This may appear to indicate that a very large vacancy exists, but during the years of 1900 to 1918 the number present ranged from 700 to 750. It is problematical as to what may be expected in the years to come, but without doubt the enrollment may be expected to again reach such figures, with a very good possibility of far exceeding them.

Even though the present buildings are not filled to capacity a continual program of replacement and maintenance must be carried on. In these large buildings ranging from 40 to 60 years of age, the problem of keeping up with the depreciation is a difficult one.

The power plant and generating equipment at this institution, including electrical wiring in many of the buildings, are reaching the point of necessary replacement, due largely to age and long usage.

## GROUP SEVEN

### *State Sanatorium, Oakdale:*

The State Sanatorium at Oakdale is alone in its field among the other State institutions. In 1904 a bill was passed authorizing the Board of Control to investigate the extent of tuber-

culosis in Iowa and in 1906 the General Assembly established a State Sanatorium for the care of tubercular patients. The Board selected the location near Iowa City, now known as Oakdale.

In 1908 the Sanatorium was opened for patients with a very limited capacity, the enrollment being 43 in that year.

The first buildings consisted of an administration building of a permanent character which has since been converted to a central dining room, and an employees' building. The first buildings for the care of patients consisted of two long narrow frame structures of temporary nature, together with a group of frame cottages, all of which are in use today. Since the beginning many permanent buildings have been erected, the last of which was the medical admission building. This in conjunction with the previous hospital buildings constitutes a large modern fireproof group.

The normal capacity of the Sanatorium is 376 patients, but at the present time the enrollment numbers approximately 413, indicating an overcrowded condition.

As this institution has grown in size and importance, the old original frame buildings now housing approximately 100 patients have become more and more a problem. In the building of the more permanent buildings adequate porch space was provided for patient care and the old obsolete frame buildings are no longer needed for this purpose, but with an already crowded condition existing they can not be abandoned until additional hospital space has been made available for those patients occupying them.

The growth and development of the Sanatorium has not kept pace in all of its departments, and at the present time there is an urgent need for expansion in the dining room and kitchen facilities for patients in the hospital building. The clinical department is sorely in need of more adequate space and equipment. As many of the patients are physically able



to move about the hospital, there is a serious need for facilities which would permit some form of recreation and entertainment.

The problem of housing the employees at the Sanatorium is a particularly difficult one. Located as it is, there is practically no opportunity for employees to live elsewhere. This, together with the fact that an institution of this type must have a higher percentage of employees per capita than some of the others, may be overlooked. As in some other departments, the provision for employees' housing has not kept pace with the Sanatorium's growth. This is particularly true with respect to proper housing facilities for the medical staff and many of the administrative employees.

There are many needed improvements at this institution, many of which have of necessity been postponed so as not to interfere in any way with the war effort. Only the most necessary maintenance and repair work is being done.

## BOARD OF CONTROL INSTITUTIONS

### Proposed Capital Improvements With Estimates Of Cost

MOUNT PLEASANT .....	\$1,277,584.00
INDEPENDENCE .....	992,750.00
CLARINDA .....	1,022,675.00
CHEROKEE .....	937,336.00
GLENWOOD .....	406,240.00
WOODWARD .....	677,155.00
FORT MADISON .....	437,750.00
ANAMOSA .....	203,400.00
ROCKWELL CITY .....	7,500.00
ELDORA .....	510,799.00
MITCHELLVILLE .....	265,200.00
TOLEDO .....	107,110.00
DAVENPORT .....	129,350.00
MARSHALLTOWN .....	156,664.00
OAKDALE .....	743,750.00
Total	<u>\$7,875,263.00</u>



## DETAILED SUMMARY

### *Mount Pleasant State Hospital*

There has been no increase in patient capacity since 1913 except the remodeling of the old laundry building in 1925, to provide 46 beds for women T. B. patients. In 1925 the excess population was 11 patients, while at present it is 275 patients.

Patient enrollment March 22, 1944:

Men 792; Women 766 ..... Total ..... 1558

Recommended patient capacity ..... 1283

Patients to be provided for:

161 Women, 114 Men..... 275      1558

#### 1. Patients Building for Men, (Capacity 240):

Replacing present men's Infirmary

(obsolete) ..... 61

Overcrowding on men's wards ..... 114

Future expansion ..... 65

Total (men) ..... 240

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$289,400.00

#### 2. Patients Building for Women (Capacity 240):

Present Infirmary or hospital occupied by women only. Provide space for men.

Requires replacing ..... 39

Overcrowding on women's wards .. 161

Future expansion ..... 40

Total (women) ..... 240

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$289,400.00

#### 3. Reconditioning in Wards and Remodeling in Main Bldg.:

The main building consisting of administration and 34 wards was erected in 1860. The administration portion since was burned and has been replaced. The wards have had little done to them. It

is recommended that they be given a complete reconditioning consisting of new windows, floors, plastering, doors, and trim, plumbing, heating, fireproof stairways, and necessary exterior remodeling of roofs, etc.

Estimated cost .. \$10,000 per ward ..... \$340,000.00

#### 4. Men's Tubercular Building:

The men's infirmary erected in 1897 has capacity for 61 men, and attached to this building is the men's tubercular building with capacity of 23. These units are connected together and the kitchen in the basement of the tubercular building serves the infirmary also. (A very bad condition.) The men's infirmary building is a very poorly constructed building and should be abandoned. The men's tubercular building is not of sufficient size to warrant its operation alone. It is recommended that a new T. B. building for men, with a capacity of 46, be constructed adjacent to the women's T. B. building, which will simplify the supervision and will make for economy and better operation in this department.

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$67,000.00

#### 5. Stores Building:

The present store depot on the 4th floor of the rear wing of the main building is not conveniently located for receiving and disbursing of materials; requires elevator service continuously; occupies space better adapted to other purposes. At present there is no satisfactory garage space for the new fire truck and equipment. It is proposed to erect a new



stores building, housing the supply depot and fire fighting equipment at a convenient location.

Estimated Cost ..... \$40,934.00

Appropriated by 49th G. A. 25,000.00

Additional required to complete ..... \$15,934.00

6. Employees Living Quarters (4th Floor Main Bldg.):

The fourth floor of the rear wing of the main building was originally planned for employees living quarters but is now being used for the supply depot as mentioned in Item No. 5. It is proposed that with the removal of the supply depot this space be partitioned and equipped to furnish residence facilities for approx. 30 employees.

Estimated remodeling costs ..... \$11,850.00

7. Employees Residence Hall (Capacity 60):

The shortage of proper employees housing at this institution is very acute. Even with the present greatly reduced personnel the available spaces are filled. It is recommended that an employees residence hall be erected, with capacity for not less than 60 persons.

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$125,000.00

8. Residences for Medical Staff:

As at all of the larger institutions, residence space for medical staff members with families is becoming an absolute necessity. This must be accomplished by providing residence facilities on the grounds apart from the institutional buildings.

Estimated cost (two families) ..... \$12,000.00

9. Repair Work Women's T. B. and Women's Infirmary:

Repair roofs and sheet metal work; waterproof and replaster damaged walls; redecorate, etc.

Estimated cost ..... \$8,500.00

10. Install Lavatories in Employees Rooms and Recondition Plumbing and Heating:

At the present time nearly all of the employees' rooms are without lavatories and it is necessary that large numbers of these workers use central bath and wash facilities. This is very unsatisfactory and is much disliked by the employees. It is proposed that lavatories be placed in approx. 80 of the employees' rooms and that plumbing and heating generally be reconditioned in many needed places. (Much of it is very old.) Estimated

cost ..... \$14,000.00

11. Replace Old Service Tunnels and Construct New Service Tunnels to New Buildings:

A large amount of tunnel work is contemplated. There is much to be done in the way of reconstructing parts of the old tunnel system which are caving in and must be rebuilt, as well as providing the tunnels and extensions of all of the services within the tunnels for the benefit of the proposed new buildings.

Estimated cost of tunnels and services . \$30,000.00

12. New Power Plant Equipment:

The boilers at this institution consist of two comparatively new 500HP boilers, together with two very old 312 HP boilers. The two old boilers are of the original battery of four, two of which were replaced a few years ago. These old boilers



are in poor condition, obsolete, inefficient, and should be replaced as planned with two 350 HP modern type boilers set in line with the more recent boilers, which will permit a very much improved and more efficient boiler room operation.

Est. cost of 2—350 HP Boilers ..... \$38,000.00

The following necessary items of equipment replacement:

New feedwater heater .... 4,000.00  
 New boiler feed pump ... 1,800.00  
 New hot water heater (Domestic) ..... 1,500.00  
 New hot water circulating pump .. 1,200.00

\$46,500.00

#### 13. Remodel River Pump Station:

The recent flood waters at the river pumping station completely overflowed the grounds and filled the pump pits, doing much damage to the equipment. As a safeguard against a recurrence it will be necessary to make extensive improvements, included in which shall be a concrete wall protecting the station to a height above flood stage. Provision shall be made for raising and lowering equipment to the pit and the electric wiring must be rearranged to avoid future damage from high water.

Estimated cost ..... \$8,500.00

#### 14. Prisoners Barracks Bldg. (30 men):

A prisoners work camp is maintained at this institution, consisting of from 20 to 30 men. They are at present housed in very poor quarters in the old fire station.

This is a makeshift arrangement. There are no security features; sanitary provisions are inadequate; there are no dining or kitchen facilities, the prisoners are now being fed in a patients' dining room in one of the patients' buildings. In order to minimize the contacts between prisoners, patients, and employees, to increase the security, and improve the supervision of the prisoners, it is recommended that a barracks building be constructed at a suitable location and equipped to serve their needs.

Estimated cost ..... \$19,500.00

Total Mount Pleasant ..... \$1,277,584.00

#### *Independence State Hospital:*

There has been no increase in capacity since 1922.

Overload then was 106, present overload 672.

Patient enrollment March 11, 1944:

Men ..... 877

Women ..... 875

Total 1,752

Recommended present capacity .. 1,080

By converting dining rooms to wards 100

Added provision required for men

..... 258

Added provision required for women

..... 314

1,752

#### 1. Patients Building (Capacity 324 men):

Relieve crowded condition for .... 258

Future expansion ..... 66

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$338,000.00

#### 2. Patients Building (Capacity 324 women):

Relieve crowded conditions ..... 314



Future expansion ..... 10  
 Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$338,000.00

3. Employees Residence Hall (capacity 75):

One of the crying needs at this institution is more livable accommodations for employees. Located as it is at a distance from town, employees are compelled to spend their off-duty hours at the hospital and are entitled to comfortable living quarters where they may relax and enjoy the companionship of their friends. It is recommended that employees' living quarters be expanded for not less than 75 additional capacity.

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$162,250.00

4. Residences for Medical Staff:

At the Independence Hospital there are no provisions for any of the medical staff to reside outside the main hospital buildings, and aside from the Superintendent's apartment there is nothing provided other than the usual one bedroom and living room apartment. This arrangement practically prevents the employment of any doctors with families. It is very difficult for them to enjoy a normal family life and to benefit by the rest and relaxation to which they are entitled.

Estimated cost of 4-family residence units ..... \$24,000.00

5. Provide and Install Lavatories in Employees' Rooms:

The great majority of the employees' rooms are without running water. In many cases large numbers of employees are compelled to use central bath and

wash rooms with the resulting delays and inconveniences. It is proposed to equip approx. 60 rooms with wash basins.

Cost of lavatories ..... \$3,000.00

6. Ward Remodeling Program (Continuous):

The main building group at Independence was erected in 1872 and while the wards have been cleaned and repainted at intervals, there is much improvement to be made in the way of new floors, windows, interior trim, plumbing, heating and lighting, etc. At the Cherokee State Hospital a program of reconditioning two wards each biennium was inaugurated a few years ago. This has proven very successful and it is proposed to extend this program to the other mental hospitals.

Estimated cost per Biennium ..... \$20,000.00

7. New Service Tunnels to New Buildings:

In the development of the proposed building and improvement program it will be necessary to construct new service tunnels to new buildings as well as enlarge the services and make improvements in the present tunnels. There are many underground service lines that should be in service tunnels.

Estimated cost of service tunnel extension and improvements ..... \$20,000.00

8. Roof Replacements and Repairs:

Much of the slate roofing and sheet-metal work installed on the original building is still in use. It has reached a very serious state of deterioration, and extensive roofing must be done to prevent further damage to the permanent build-



ings. These are extremely large surfaces and very difficult to replace and repair.

Estimated cost ..... \$15,000.00

9. Elevator in Infirmary Building:

The Infirmary building is in reality the hospital building at this institution, and houses the operating room, X-ray department, treatment rooms, etc. There is no elevator in this building and the handling of some types of cases becomes very difficult on this account.

Estimated cost, installed ..... \$8,000.00

10. Prisoners Barracks Building:

The same problem exists here with regard to the housing, segregation, and supervision of the prisoners' work camp as it does at the other institutions. The makeshift arrangements employed are not satisfactory, and the only real solution seems to be a separate building constructed for security, and providing therein kitchen, dining room facilities and other provisions for the prisoners' care.

Estimated cost ..... \$19,500.00

11. Sewage Disposal Plant:

The State Health Department, in its annual inspection reports for some years past, has consistently recommended an increase in the capacity and improvements of the sewage disposal plant at this institution.

Estimated cost ..... \$20,000.00

12. New A. C. Electric Generator:

The present electrical generating equipment consists of one 250 KW, A. C.

unit, and one 120 KW, A. C. unit. The load on these units has gradually been increasing and will continue to do so. It has reached the point now where the smaller of the two generators will not carry the day loads and in case of a failure of the larger machine, the activities of the institution would be seriously impaired. It is proposed to install a new unit of approximately 350 KW capacity which, together with the present 250 KW unit, would provide a margin of safety and either of these generators would be able to carry the load alone if need be.

Estimated cost of new generator ..... \$25,000.00

Total for Independence ..... \$992,750.00

*Clarinda State Hospital:*

The main building group was erected in 1889. The last building erected for patient care in 1928. Patient overload then, 165. Present overload 400.

Enrollment March 17, 1944: ..... 1,570

Recommended capacity .... 1170

Patient space occupied by

employees equals ..... 108

Overcrowding of men ..... 100

Overcrowding of women .... 192

1,570

1. Patients Building for Men (Capacity 240):

There is a very decided need for housing space for single men employees and it is proposed to so design this building that one wing may be so used.

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$289,400.00

2. Patients Building for Women (Capacity 240):

To relieve overcrowded condition .. 192



For future expansion .....	48
	240
Estimated cost, equipped .....	\$289,400.00

### 3. Employees Residence Hall:

There is no separate residence building for employees at this institution. At present employees are occupying space originally planned for 108 patients, are occupying basement wards, and are scattered throughout the institution in many undesirable places. It is proposed to erect an employees' residence hall for use of married couples and for single women, with a capacity of approx. 100.

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$200,000.00

### 4. Residence for Medical Staff:

The housing accommodations for medical staff members consists of single room apartments on the third and fourth floors of the administration building. Doctors with families can not be accommodated and the opportunity for a normal family existence is lacking. It is proposed to erect family residence units on the grounds for staff members.

Estimated cost of 4 family residences .... \$24,000.00

### 5. Laboratory, Drug Room and Morgue Building:

The present laboratory and drug department, as well as the morgue, occupy some makeshift spaces in the basement of the main building. The morgue is a particularly objectional department at present as it is difficult of access to the outlying portions of the institution, and the knowledge of its existence by the patients as being near them is a disturbing element.

It has been found at the other three mental hospitals that a separate building housing these departments is more accessible to all of the hospital units and offers a much more satisfactory solution to the problem.

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$18,500.00

### 6. Install Lavatories in Employees Rooms:

As mentioned previously, the employees' living quarters are scattered throughout the institutional buildings and the plumbing facilities are in many cases inconveniently located and not adequate as to quantity. It is proposed to install lavatories in approx. 60 employees' rooms which will add greatly to their desirability.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

### 7. Roof Replacements and Repairs:

The main building group was erected in 1889, and many of the outlying buildings soon thereafter. Most of the roof coverings are of slate, with metal decks and expansive metal cornice work. After more than 50 years many of these roofs and much of the metal work have reached the point where extensive repairs must be made to prevent further damage to the buildings, much damage having already been done.

Estimated amount required at present for this work ..... \$10,000.00

### 8. New Tunnels to Serve New Buildings:

It will be necessary to extend the underground tunnel system and all utility services to accommodate the proposed building program, as well as to make replace-



ments and minor extensions, repairs, in the service tunnel system.  
Estimated cost ..... \$30,000.00

9. Addition to Cold Storage Machine Room:

At present the brine tank and coils serving the main cold storage system are located in a temporary building adjoining the rear of the main building. There is not sufficient space within this building to remove the coils for servicing. The compressor unit is housed in a room with the electrical transformers and other high voltage equipment, creating a hazardous condition. It is proposed to erect a small building to house this refrigerating plant.  
Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

10. Enlarge Engine Room:

The present engine room presents two problems requiring solution. The roof leaks badly and in order to overcome this difficulty the entire roof construction must be replaced. The engine room is too small to accommodate the present equipment and allow proper access to the engines, panelboards, etc. Larger equipment will eventually be required. It is proposed to enlarge the present space and reroof same.  
Estimated cost ..... \$6,750.00

11. Hope Hall (Infirmary) —Enclose Porches:

Hope Hall, the hospital and infirmary building, has large porches at each end of the front section. The porches on the one end are enclosed with metal mesh material, but at the other end are open. In either case their full use is greatly impaired, as much of the time weather

conditions prevent their use, and in the case of the open porches patients can not be permitted on them without an attendant. It is proposed to enclose these porches with metal windows and in this way to greatly increase the benefits that may be derived from them by the patients.  
Estimated cost ..... \$3,066.00

12. Window Protection at Sunset and Pines; (Men's and Women's T. B. Buildings):

The windows in these two buildings are not of the detention type and due to this fact a great deal of trouble is experienced in the retention of some of the patients. It is proposed to cover the window openings with a secure wire mesh material erected on frames having the appearance of screens.  
Estimated cost ..... \$2,032.00

13. Northview Cottage (Women)—Rebuild porch floors and Screen Porches:

The concrete slabs supporting porch floors have deteriorated to the point where their strength is impaired and require replacement. It is also proposed to screen portions of these open porches for summer use by patients.  
Estimated cost ..... \$3,212.00

14. Complete Well Water Supply System:

The well water supply system, consisting of 26 shallow wells located a considerable distance from the institution, has been gradually decreasing in capacity. A number of holes have been made nearer the institution with favorable indications. One new well has been installed as a re-



sult of these tests and has been pumped continually for several months with good results. It is proposed to install two additional wells with the required pumping equipment.

Estimated cost to complete .. \$11,425.00  
Bal. in fund advanced by Interim  
Com. .... 4,766.00

\$6,659.00

15. Ward Remodeling Program (Continuous):

The main building group was erected in 1889 and there is much improvement to be made in the way of new floors, windows, interior trim, plumbing, heating and lighting, etc. At the Cherokee State Hospital a program of reconditioning two wards each biennium was inaugurated a few years ago. This has proven very successful and it is proposed to extend this program to the other mental hospitals.

Estimated cost per Biennium ..... \$20,000.00

16 Prisoners Barracks Building (Capacity 30 men):

A prisoners work camp is maintained at this institution, consisting of from 20 to 30 men. They are at present housed in very poor quarters in the old fire station. This is a makeshift arrangement. There are no security features; sanitary provisions are inadequate; there are no dining or kitchen facilities, the prisoners are now being fed in a dining room in one of the patients' buildings. In order to minimize the contacts between prisoners, patients, and employees, to increase the security, and improve the supervision of the prisoners, it is recommended that a

barracks building be constructed at a suitable location and equipped to serve their needs.

Estimated cost ..... \$19,656.00

17. Water Softening Equipment:

There is no water softening equipment at this institution, and in view of the extensive amount of laundry work to be done, the necessity for soft water for the boiler plant and for all other domestic use, it is proposed that a water softening plant of capacity to furnish hot and cold soft water to laundry, cold soft water to boiler plant, and soft hot water for general use throughout the institution be installed.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,000.00

18. Remodeling Work in Basements for Departmental Use:

There are basement spaces available that, with some remodeling and furnishing, could be adapted to occupational therapy shops, patients' recreation rooms, libraries, barber shops, etc., all of which are needed.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

19. New A. C. Electric Generator:

The present electrical generating equipment consists of one 250 KW A. C. unit and one 168 KW A. C. unit. The load on these units has gradually been increasing and will continue to do so. It has reached the point now where the smaller of the two generators will not carry the day loads and in case of a failure of the larger machine, the activities of the institution would be seriously impaired. It



is proposed to install a new unit of approximately 350 KW capacity which, together with the present 250 KW unit, would provide a margin of safety and either of these generators would be able to carry the load alone if need be.

Estimated cost of new generator ..... \$25,000.00

#### 20. Sewage Disposal Plant:

At the present time the raw sewage from the institution is carried to the Nodaway River without any intermediate treatment. The State Health Department has at various times questioned this arrangement, and has indicated that in the near future we would undoubtedly be required to install a sewage disposal plant.

Estimated cost ..... \$60,000.00

Total for Clarinda ..... \$1,022,675.00

#### *Cherokee State Hospital*

Main building group was erected in 1901. The last patient building was erected in 1932, with a patient overload at that time of 331 which has increased to 472 at the present time.

Enrollment Feb. 23, 1944 ..... 1654

Recommended capacity (as used)  
..... 1182

Recommended, change Kinne  
Cottage ..... 12

Space now occupied by employees  
..... 78

Overcrowding of men ..... 155

Overcrowding of women ..... 227

1654

#### 1. Patients Building for Men (Capacity 240):

Overcrowding ..... 155

Future Expansion ..... 85

240

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$289,400.00

#### 2. Patients Building for Women (Capacity 240):

Overcrowding ..... 227

Future Expansion ..... 13

240

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$289,400.00

#### 3. Employees Residence Hall:

There is no employees residence building at the Cherokee State Hospital. Employees are quartered in most all of the patients' buildings, administrative building, and scattered throughout the institution. By removing employees from spaces that rightfully should be for patients' care, 78 additional patients can be accommodated. These spaces do not make desirable employees' living quarters and this number, together with an expected increase in the number of employees, makes it imperative that an employees' residence hall be provided.

Estimated cost, equipped (100 capacity) \$200,000.00

#### 4. Residences for Medical Staff Members:

The housing accommodations for medical staff members consists of single room apartments on the third and fourth floors of the administration building. Doctors with families can not be accommodated and the opportunity for a normal family existence is lacking. It is proposed to erect family residence units on the grounds for staff members.

Estimated cost, 4 family units ..... \$24,000.00

#### 5. Water Softening Equipment:

The water supply at Cherokee contains a high percentage of chemical hardness. A great deal of trouble has been ex-



perienced with the water pipes and tanks lining up and requiring expensive replacements. It is proposed to install water softening equipment to soften all domestic hot water for general use at the institution.

Estimated cost of softening equipment and related piping ..... \$8,500.00

6. Install Lavatories in Employees' Rooms:

As mentioned previously, the employees' living quarters are scattered throughout the institution buildings and the plumbing facilities are in many cases inconveniently located and not adequate as to quantity. It is proposed to install lavatories in approx. 60 employees' rooms which will add greatly to their desirability.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

7. Ward Remodeling Program (Continuous):

The program of remodeling and modernizing two wards each Biennium was first inaugurated at this institution and the results have been highly commendable, and it is recommended that this be continued.

Estimated cost, two wards per Biennium ..... \$20,000.00

8. Remodeling Basements of Main Building for Departmental Use:

There are spaces in the basement of the main building group that are adaptable to many uses, such as a beauty parlor for women patients, library for patients, and recreation room and barber shop for men patients.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

9. Granary, Feed Room and Grinder Room:

There is a serious need for a granary, feed room and grinder room to be located near the present hog barns, which is somewhat removed from the other farm buildings. The present facilities are of a temporary nature, inconvenient, and not economical of operation.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,000.00

10. Move and Rebuild Greenhouse:

The greenhouse, as at all other institutions, supplies the cut flowers and bedding plants required, but is maintained primarily as an adjunct to the vegetable gardening and many thousands of garden plants are started therein each year. Rather than make extensive repairs to the old greenhouse in its present location, it is proposed to erect a new greenhouse of two units at the gardens, and to further develop that part of the program. The present greenhouse as now located, will be in the path of further building development on the institution grounds.

Estimated cost ..... \$7,500.00

11. New Service Tunnels and Work on Present Tunnels:

In connection with building development program it will be necessary to construct new service tunnels to serve the new buildings. Some of the present buildings are without proper connections, which should be provided. There is also much pipe work to be rebuilt within the old tunnel system.

Estimated cost ..... \$30,000.00



12. Storage Garage and Repair Shop:

There is a serious need for a garage building for the storage of State cars. It is proposed to erect such a building on an available site, making the first floor for car storage and the lower floor on the down-hill side for an auto repair shop, car washing and servicing department.

Estimated cost ..... \$11,880.00

13. Electrical Generating Equipment:

This institution is facing a serious situation with regard to electrical generating equipment. This being a D. C. plant precludes the possibility of an outside emergency connection. The plant consists of one 200 KW and one 150 KW generating unit together with one very old discarded unit used for limited service on bake ovens only. When the large unit is down (which occurred recently), the capacity of the smaller unit is not sufficient to carry the load. With the prospect of further increases in the demands on these generators, the old and obsolete unit should be replaced with a new unit of 350 KW capacity, which would then give two units of sufficient capacity, either of which would handle the load.

Estimated cost ..... \$25,000.00

14. Prisoners Barracks Building (Capacity 30 men):

A prisoners' work camp is maintained at this institution, consisting of from 20 to 30 men. They are at present housed in the power plant building. There are no security features and the spaces so occupied were not intended for such pur-

pose. The prisoners are fed at the employees' dining rooms. In order to minimize the contacts between prisoners, patients, and employees, to increase the security and improve the supervision of the prisoners, it is recommended that a barracks building be constructed at a suitable location and equipped to serve their needs.

Estimated cost ..... \$19,656.00

Total for Cherokee ..... \$937,336.00

*Glenwood State School:*

Patient enrollment on July 6,	
1944 .....	1840
Recommended patient capacity	1793
Patients to be provided for ..	47
	<hr/> 1840

The overerowed condition is distributed throughout the institution and does not produce a very critical condition so far as the present population is concerned.

1. Remodel Boys Custodial Buildings:

The four custodial buildings for boys; namely, B. C. B. and Cottages "A", "B", and "C", are all in need of repairs and reconditioning in varying degrees. The work recommended consists of new flooring; repair of interior trim, windows, doors, roofs, plumbing; repairs to brick work; repairs to walls damaged by leaks in roofs and walls, settlement of porches, etc.

Estimated cost, reconditioning 3 buildings \$49,677.00

2. Elevator in Hospital Building:

The hospital building, when originally erected, was provided with hatchway but no elevator was installed. As the operating room and X-ray department are located on the second floor, the lack



of elevator facilities causes much inconvenience. It is recommended that the hatchway be rearranged and an electric elevator be installed.

Estimated cost ..... \$6,500.00

3. New School and Auditorium Building:

The school rooms and auditorium at Glenwood are located on the third floor of the Administration Building which is not of fireproof construction. This being a school for feeble-minded and epileptic cases (many of them cripples), the above condition presents many serious problems and considerable hazard involved, with the result that many are deprived of the privileges offered. It is recommended that a new school and auditorium building be erected with the ground floor at grade level and so arranged to serve both in work and play, the best interests of the handicapped patients for whose benefit the institution is maintained.

Estimated cost, equipped ..... \$186,000.00

4. Employees' Dining Rooms and Kitchen:

At the present time one of the employees' dining rooms is located in the Boys Custodial Bldg. and the others are located in the ground floor of the main Administration Bldg. In the ground floor of the building recently reconstructed as an employees' residence hall there are some very desirable spaces not now in use and unfinished. It is proposed to consolidate the employees' dining facilities in these spaces, using cafeteria service.

Estimated cost of remodeling and equipment .. \$12,940.00

5. Residence for Medical Staff:

For the same reasons given previously, it is recommended that two family units be provided.

Estimated cost ..... \$12,000.00

6. Reconditioning Program, Administration Bldg:

Much needed reconditioning work, including new flooring, rewiring and fixtures, plumbing improvements, stair improvements, etc.

Estimated cost ..... \$12,000.00

7. Coal Bin Repairs:

The present coal bin is in poor state of repair. Walls must be rebuilt, door openings provided, paving installed, and it is recommended that a mechanical car unloader be purchased.

Estimated cost ..... \$6,430.00

8. Lavatories in Employees Rooms:

For reasons stated elsewhere it is recommended that approximately 60 employees' rooms be equipped with individual lavatories.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

9. Extension of Ground Lighting System:

A survey of the ground lighting system reveals the necessity of approximately 16 additional electroliers, necessary underground cables, etc.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,760.00

10. Telephone System:

Improvements and extensions to the present inter-communicating telephone system are necessary, requiring cable, phones and repair parts.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,500.00



11. Laundry Equipment:  
Two large tumblers and three large washing machines are required to replace like equipment which has become defective through long hard usage.  
Estimated cost ..... \$9,600.00
12. Repairs to Greenhouse:  
Replacement of decaying wooden members and broken glass.  
Estimated cost ..... \$1,000.00
13. Water Treatment Equipment:  
Emergency—granted by Interim Committee, withdrawn from askings.
14. Electrical Changeover:  
The electrical plant is in the process of being changed from Direct Current to Alternating Current. One generator has been purchased, set, and is in operation, and rewiring partially completed.  
Estimated total completed cost ..... \$70,970.00  
Bal. remaining in fund appropriated by 49th G. A. .... 39,637.00  
Estimated amount necessary for completion ..... \$31,333.00
15. Addition to Dairy Barn:  
An addition to present dairy barn is needed to provide additional milking space and feed storage. Also necessary repairs to stanchions in present dairy barn.  
Estimated cost ..... \$8,500.00
16. New Slaughter House:  
The present slaughter house is in close proximity to the dairy barn and other cattle. It is deemed advisable on account

of the danger of contamination to the dairy herd, to abandon the present building and construct a new one at a more desirable location.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

#### 17. Sewage Disposal Plant:

The raw sewage from the institution is carried untreated to the small creek running between the town of Glenwood and the institution. The State Board of Health has called attention to the fact that this condition should be corrected by the installation of a sewage disposal plant.

Estimated cost ..... \$60,000.00

Total Glenwood ..... \$406,240.00

#### Woodward State Hospital

There is at the present time a crowded condition in the girls' custodial buildings to the extent of 221 girls. The boys' custodial buildings, while not crowded, are well filled.

##### 1. Girls Custodial Building (Capacity 324):

Overcrowded condition (girls) 221

Future Expansion ..... 103

324

Estimated cost ..... \$350,000.00

##### 2. Employees Residence Building (100 capacity):

At no institution are increased housing facilities for employees more sorely needed. Employees' rooms are scattered throughout the custodial buildings and in some buildings spaces planned for patients care are of necessity used for employees' housing. It is recommended that additional residence facilities for employ-



ees in a capacity of approx. 100, be provided.

Estimated cost ..... \$200,000.00

3. Residences for Medical Staff:

With the exception of the superintendent's residence and two small two-room apartments in the administration building, there are no facilities for medical staff members to live at the institution.

Estimated cost, 4 family units ..... \$24,000.00

4. Water Main Extensions and Fire Hydrants:

There exists a serious shortage of fire hydrants on the institutional grounds. It is proposed to install 11 hydrants, lay necessary new water mains, and enlarge present mains where necessary.

Estimated cost ..... \$7,955.00

5. Fire Fighting Equipment:

It is deemed necessary to provide an automotive fire truck, complete with pumper, hose, ladders, etc.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

6. Work Room at Greenhouse:

The present greenhouse consists of two separate units. It is proposed to construct a masonry building connecting the two units, this connection to form a work room for the greenhouses.

Estimated cost ..... \$2,500.00

7. New Corn Crib:

It is proposed to replace one of the old cribs which is ready to collapse, with a new masonry block crib with storage for ear corn and small grain. Crib to be drive-in type, complete with elevator equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,700.00

8. Two New Silos:

Two new masonry block silos are required for added silage capacity at the dairy barn.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

9. Concrete Platform and Wall at Coal Bunkers:

It is necessary at times to store a quantity of steam coal outside the coal bunkers. This is now being done on the earth, and much wastage takes place. It is proposed to pave this area and enclose same with concrete curb wall. It is also proposed to install a conveyor for removal of cinders from the boiler pits.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

10. Coal Handling Equipment (Mono-rail):

At the present time the coal consumed in the six high-pressure boilers is shoveled into carts, drawn by hand into the boiler room and thrown by hand into the coal hoppers of the boilers. It is proposed to install a mono-rail carrier with dump buckets. This system is employed at all of the larger institutions and is a much more efficient and satisfactory system.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

11. Pump Room Equipment:

Two boiler feed pumps and one vacuum pump are required at the power plant to replace smaller and depleted equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,400.00

12. Shower Baths in Custodial Buildings:

It is proposed to install approx. 12 shower stall baths in the present custodial buildings.

Estimated cost ..... \$2,000.00



13. Carpenter and Paint Shop:

At the present time the institution's paint shop and carpenter shop are in basement of one of the custodial buildings. This is a very inconvenient location, and because of hazards involved should be removed. It is proposed to construct a suitable building to house these departments.

Estimated cost ..... \$13,100.00

14. Prisoners' Barracks Building (Capacity 30 Men):

For the reasons given in connection with other institutional requirements it is recommended that a barracks building for the care and custody of the prisoners at the work camp be provided.

Estimated cost ..... \$19,500.00

15. Concrete Settling Reservoir at River Pump Station:

Recent flood waters of the Des Moines River have inundated and destroyed three of the wells supplying water to the institution. One board dug well remains as the source of supply. From recent studies of the situation it appears that for emergency purposes a river intake should be provided. This will require a reservoir type settling basin at the river pumping station of approx. 100,000 gallons capacity.

Estimated cost ..... \$7,500.00

16. The Tile Drainage System:

Due to the nature of the subsoil at this institution it has been found necessary to install sub-soil drainage around several

of the buildings. It is proposed to continue this system.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,500.00

17. New A. C. Electric Generator:

For the same reasons set out in connection with the generating equipment at other of the institutions it is deemed advisable to install a new electric generator of approx. 350 KW capacity.

Estimated cost ..... \$25,000.00

Total Woodward ..... \$677,155.00

*Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison*

1. Completion of Cell House Building No. 20:

The present building known as Cell House No. 20 consists of one wing of a future building. The center section and additional wing are yet to be added to complete same. While the present enrollment at the Penitentiary does not present any problems of housing prisoners, it is predicted by authorities on the subject that before many years the demands will greatly increase, in which case this additional space would be required.

Estimated cost ..... \$212,100.00

2. New Hospital Building:

The old hospital building in its present form and location presents serious obstacles in the way of trying to convert it into a modern prison hospital. It is recommended that a new prison hospital be constructed inside the prison walls where it can be made to better fit into the scheme of the prison yard development. The present hospital building will



lend itself with some remodeling, into a satisfactory administration building for which there is a very definite need. By this inter-changing, two worthy objectives are accomplished: First a new modern hospital for proper care of the prisoners; second, a satisfactory fire-proof administration building housing the various offices.

Estimated Cost of Project ..... \$100,000.00

3. Remodel old Administration Building:

It is proposed that when the present old administration building is vacated as such, it should be rearranged on the interior to provide a two or three family dwelling for the housing of prison employees.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

4. Close Present Wagon Gate, etc:

Due to the fact that the new prison power plant and furniture warehouse have been constructed outside the prison walls, there is no further need for the railroad trackage extending inside the prison yard. It is proposed to close the present wagon gate, remove the railroad tracks, and transfer the wagon gate activities to the present railroad gate. This will make for a better and less congested arrangement.

Estimated cost of improvement ..... \$4,000.00

5. New Truck Garage:

At the present time the truck garage consists of a delapidated open frame shed (formerly used for wagons). There is need for a large truck garage where in trucks may be housed, and where a

repair and work shop can be maintained.

Estimated cost ..... \$8,000.00

6. Power Plant Equipment:

It is proposed to install an auxiliary feed-water heater and heat exchanger equipment in connection with the power plant. This is for the purpose of better and more economical operation.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,000.00

7. Laundry Equipment:

New laundry equipment required consists of two washers; 4 steam presses; 5 clothes carts. This is in replacement of worn-out equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$6,250.00

8. Wagon Scale:

In connection with the new warehouse and storekeeper's office it is proposed to install a new 15 ton wagon or truck scale. The old scale is light and too badly worn to warrant moving.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,000.00

9. Barracks Buildings:

Farms No. 1 and No. 3 constitute large farming operations and at each of these farms prison work crews are maintained. At neither of these farms are there anything other than frame shacks to house the men. It is proposed that suitable masonry, custodial type buildings be provided at each of these farms to house approx. 60 men each.

Estimated cost—Farm No. 1 ..... \$30,000.00

Estimated cost—Farm No. 2 ..... \$30,000.00

10. Farm Buildings:

It is proposed to erect the following much needed farm buildings:



Farm No. 1—New calf barn—(only a shed at present)

New hay shed (Replace delapidated frame shed)

Machine shed (Replace delapidated frame shed)

Farm No. 3—Residences for farm sup't and guard

(At present farm sup't. lives in rented house and guard lives in town)

Estimated cost—Needed Farm Bldgs. .... \$24,000.00

#### 11. Water Systems at Farms:

The buildings at Farm No. 1 are largely of frame and close together, presenting a considerable fire hazard. This being a large farm and including the dairy, there is need for an ample water supply. It is proposed to install an overhead steel storage tank, a new pump, and to pipe the underground water for general use as well as fire protection.

The situation is much the same at Farm No. 3, and there it is proposed to install a new well and pump and construct a concrete reservoir on a convenient hill with water piped to the various farm buildings.

Estimated cost of Water Systems ..... \$13,400.00

Total Fort Madison ..... \$437,750.00

#### *The Men's Reformatory, Anamosa*

##### 1. Remodel Old Hospital Bldg. (Formerly Old Female Bldg.):

While at the present time the prison enrollment is low and no immediate need for expansion exists, the predictions borne

out by former records are to the effect that the prison population will again increase. This building is now unoccupied and can with the proposed program of remodeling, be converted into additional cell space.

Estimated cost ..... \$56,800.00

##### 2. Reconditioning Cell Construction—Cell House "A":

This is a very large cell house containing 376 steel cells, the second to be constructed at the Reformatory. The cells were installed in 1905. The ravages of rust and long, hard usage, have caused serious deterioration, and it is necessary that much of the steel work be replaced and the entire cell block reconditioned.

Estimated cost ..... \$41,600.00

##### 3. Wagon Gates, Repairs and Controls:

It is proposed to make extensive improvements on the wagon gate entrance, which will include remodeling of gates and the installation of controls.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,000.00

##### 4. Rewiring of Present Buildings:

There is much necessary rewiring particularly in the Administration Bldg., Cell House "B", and chapel and school rooms. The wiring is of the old open type, inadequate and dangerous.

Estimated cost ..... \$7,500.00

##### 5. New Telephone Annunciator and Microphone Systems:

The telephone system is in need of modernization and extension. There is a serious need of an alarm system and microphone equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$7,500.00



6. Replace Windows in Cell Houses "A" and "B":

The old wooden windows in Cell Houses "A" and "B", being the oldest of the buildings, must be replaced. These are large windows and it is proposed to replace them with metal.

Estimated cost ..... \$10,000.00

7. Remodel Chapel and School Rooms:

It is proposed to completely remodel and improve the chapel and auditorium, equipping it with stage, and with seating on sloping floor construction. The school rooms to be reconditioned and modernized.

Estimated cost ..... \$15,000.00

8. New Barracks Building at Farms:

Prisoners' barracks building at Farm No. 3 consists of an old frame farm house entirely inadequate in every way. Prisoners' barracks building at Farm No. 6 is small and should be enlarged and modernized. Barracks buildings at outlying points should all be fireproof and should be detention type buildings.

Estimated cost—Farm No. 3 ..... \$16,000.00

Estimated cost—Farm No. 6 ..... \$14,000.00

\$30,000.00

9. New Water Softener Equipment:

The present water softener equipment has deteriorated beyond repair and is inadequate in capacity.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,000.00

10. New Feed Water Heater:

Present heater is inadequate in size.

Should have auxiliary unit.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

11. Two-Stall Garage (Deputy's Residence):

Needed car storage space outside the prison walls.

Estimated cost ..... \$500.00

12. New Farm Buildings:

Farm No. 1—Garage Bldg. 500.00

Brooder house ..... 1,500.00

Farm No. 2—Horse Barn .. 3,500.00

Cattle Barn ..... 3,500.00

Machine Shed ..... 1,500.00

Silo ..... 1,500.00

Farm No. 3—Repairs to

Barn ..... 1,000.00

Farm No. 6—New Barn .. 3,500.00

Machine Shed ..... 1,500.00

Repairs to Barn ..... 1,000.00

Garage and Work Shop 1,500.00

Total Estimated cost ..... \$20,500.00

Total Anamosa ..... \$203,400.00

*Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City*

1. Superintendent's Residence:

The most serious need at this institution centers around the lack of space available to women employees. Their sleeping rooms are located in the prisoners' cottages, leaving them no opportunity for receiving friends or for social activities among themselves. It is proposed to provide a superintendent's residence thus making available to the women employees the living rooms and apartments now occupied by the superintendent. Due to this institution being located at a distance



from the town, this lack of facilities is more keenly felt.

Estimated cost ..... \$7,500.00

#### *Training School For Boys, Eldora:*

##### 1. New Buildings for Boys (Capacity each 100):

During the years from 1872 to 1885 Cottages No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 were constructed. They were cheaply built, with all interior construction of wood. These cottages are two-story and basement construction and it was planned that approx. 30 boys would occupy dormitory space on the second floor of each. As the enrollment increased throughout the years this number has been increased to 40, and the attic spaces ceiled with wood and paper and 50 additional boys placed therein. It is proposed to replace four of the very old and badly overcrowded non-fireproof buildings in which the boys are confined, with 4 fireproof cottages with capacities of 100 boys each.

Estimated cost (4 buildings) ..... \$440,000.00

##### 2. School Building Addition:

The present school building is inadequate and it is planned to construct an addition thereto. It is proposed to fireproof the corridor floors and stairs in the present school building, and replace the present roof construction.

Estimated cost ..... \$67,200.00

Appropriated by 49th

G. A. .... \$50,000.00

Required ..... \$17,200.00

##### 3. Gymnasium Building:

Replacement of maple flooring.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,200.00

##### 4. Overhead Water Storage Tank:

At present the water supply is pumped into open reservoirs and repumped direct into the water mains. It is proposed to erect an overhead storage supply tank which would provide increased fire protection for the institution, as well as a more uniform water pressure to the benefit of the fixtures and piping.

Estimated cost ..... \$25,000.00

##### 5. Chapel Building (Reroofing):

Reroofing and sheet metal work on chapel building.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

##### 6. Remodeling Administration Building:

The administration building constructed in 1876 is the largest building on the grounds. It is not of fireproof construction and a major job of roof replacement is necessary. The fourth floor of the building has been vacated and it is proposed to remove this story and install a new roof construction, together with other major items of repairs on the interior of the building.

Estimated cost ..... \$24,399.00

Total Eldora ..... \$510,799.00

#### *Training School For Girls, Mitchellville*

##### 1. School and Administration Building:

School facilities at this institution are entirely inadequate and it is proposed to erect a new school and administration building at the north end of the campus



on the site of old Cottage No. 3 (erected 1872). Such a building to house all administrative offices, the supply department, the school rooms, gymnasium, and home economics departments.

Estimated cost ..... \$164,000.00

Appropriated for school by

49th G. A. .... 75,000.00

Required ..... \$89,000.00

2. New Building for Girls—(Capacity 60):

It is proposed to erect a new fireproof building for girls with a capacity of 60, on the site of the old administration building. This number will provide for 32 girls now in No. 3, as well as relieving the crowded condition in other cottages. This should be the beginning of a continuous program of replacement of these old non-fireproof buildings in which the girls are confined.

Estimated cost ..... \$115,000.00

3. Steam Service to Laundry:

New steam service to laundry, to be laid underground in conduit.

Estimated cost ..... \$500.00

4. Addition to Hospital—Detention and Isolation:

The present hospital is used as a receiving building in which new girls are detained and isolated from the others for a period during physical tests. The need for this has increased and the space and facilities are inadequate. It is proposed to erect an addition to the building for this purpose.

Estimated cost ..... \$13,800.00

5. Replace Present Roof Construction on Hospital:

The present roof construction on the hospital building is in bad condition. It is of tile, with many dormers and breaks; it leaks badly and is very difficult to repair; damage has been done to the supporting members. It is proposed to simplify this roof and replace same.

Estimated cost ..... \$10,000.00

6. Cold Storage and Refrigeration:

The cold storage and ice making equipment is in a delapidated condition. It is proposed to install new cooling units in the cold storage rooms, to install a small ice making machine, and equip the cottages with electric refrigerators.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,700.00

7. Shower Bath Equipment:

Equip four cottages with shower bath equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,200.00

8. Residence for Engineer:

With this type of institution it is necessary that the chief engineer live on or near the premises. There being no accommodations now available, it is proposed to construct or acquire a residence near the power plant for the engineer's use.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

9. Outdoor Swimming Pool:

As a part of the recreational program it is proposed to construct an outdoor swimming pool with bath house and chlorinating equipment be provided at this institution.

Estimated cost ..... \$12,000.00



10. Electrical Changeover from D. C. to A. C.  
Current:

It is proposed to place the electrical distribution system underground and to convert the system from D. C. to A. C. current. The present wiring distribution system consisting of open wiring extending about the grounds is in poor condition and presents a hazard.

Estimated cost ..... \$14,000.00

Total Mitchellville ..... \$265,200.00

*State Juvenile Home, Toledo*

1. New School and Administration Building:

At present the school and administration are housed in the old college building acquired with the original property. This building is a fire hazard and inadequate in every way. It is proposed to construct a new school and administration building.

Estimated cost ..... \$164,000.00

Appropriated by 49th

G. A. .... \$135,000.00

Required ..... \$29,000.00

2. New Tunnel Extensions:

The present underground service tunnel system should be extended to serve all the buildings on the campus. At present much of the underground piping is in bad condition and must be replaced.

Estimated cost ..... \$16,800.00

3. Remodel Wilson and Hoover Cottages:

It is proposed to remodel the frame residences known as Wilson and Hoover Cottages, located across the street from

the campus, so that they may be utilized for employees' housing.

Estimated cost ..... \$2,500.00

4. New Laundry Building:

The present laundry is attached to the boiler house. It is not adequate in many respects and the dust and dirt from the power plant makes it very difficult to operate. It is proposed to construct and equip a new laundry building at a more desirable location.

Estimated cost ..... \$27,500.00

5. New Greenhouse:

The present greenhouse is in a delapidated condition, is not adequate, and should be replaced.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,750.00

6. Extension of Driveway System:

Improvements to driveways, consisting of curbing, gutters, and proper drainage.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

7. Install Drainage Tile:

The contour of surrounding territory is such that a large amount of surface water flows over the garden plots and athletic grounds. It is proposed to install catch basins and drain tile to prevent further damage by washing.

Estimated cost ..... \$2,560.00

8. Remodel Present Chapel Building:

When the new school and administration building is completed it is proposed to remodel the present cottage type building now used as a gymnasium and chapel into a children's cottage. The chapel and



gymnasium to be housed within the new building.

Estimated cost ..... \$10,000.00

9 Outdoor Swimming Pool:

As a part of the recreational program it is proposed to construct at this institution an outdoor swimming pool with bath house and water purification equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$12,000.00

Total Toledo ..... \$107,110.00

*Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Davenport*

Recommended capacity ..... 352

Enrollment Sept., 1944 ..... 404

1. Two New Children's Buildings:

Because of the overcrowded condition at the Home it is proposed to erect two new children's buildings, one for boys and one for girls.

Estimated cost ..... \$60,000.00

Appropriated by 49th G. A. \$40,000.00

Required ..... \$20,000.00

2. Reconditioning 12 Old Cottages:

The children's building at the Home are known as cottages and were constructed in 1880—1882. Because of their age and hard usage they are in need of modernization. It is proposed to recondition 12 of these buildings.

Estimated cost ..... \$30,000.00

3. Employees' Building:

The problem of properly housing the employees at this institution can best be accomplished by the erection of an employ-

ees' residence hall with a capacity of approx. 40.

Estimated cost ..... \$67,000.00

4. Gymnasium Building Improvements and Repairs:

The gymnasium building is in need of repairs and improvements.

Estimated cost ..... \$2,600.00

5. Administration Building Repairs:

The Administration building is in need of repairs and improvements consisting of new flooring, plastering, etc.

Estimated cost ..... \$5,050.00

6. Coal Bunker Repairs and Addition:

The coal bunkers are in need of repairs and enlargement.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,500.00

7. Remodeling Farm House:

The farm house at the dairy barn is in need of repairs and remodeling work.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,200.00

Total Davenport ..... \$129,350.00

*Iowa Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown*

1. Reconditioning Hospital Building:

The hospital building, a very large and important building at this institution, was constructed in 1897. It is in need of extensive repairs and improvements consisting of rewiring, new flooring acoustical ceilings, etc.

Estimated cost ..... \$19,164.00

2. Underground Piping Replacement:

Much of the service piping is laid in the earth without proper protective coverings. It is proposed to make repairs and



replacements of a more permanent nature.

Estimated cost ..... \$7,500.00

### 3. New Power Plant:

A new power plant at this institution stands out as the most necessary requirement. The present boilers are in need of replacement; the generating equipment is of the D. C. type; and the entire system should be changed over to A. C. current. The building housing the power plant must be rebuilt.

Estimated cost ..... \$190,000.00

Appropriated by 48th G.

A. .... \$60,000.00

\$130,000.00

Total Marshalltown ..... \$156,665.00

## State Sanatorium, Oakdale

### 1. Hospital Building (Capacity 150):

The frame buildings known as Porches No. 10 and No. 11 were constructed when the hospital was established, and while still in use they are considered as outmoded, dangerous, and not adapted to the modern methods of treating tuberculosis. Their removal is strongly recommended by medical authorities in the best interests of the patients. In July, 1944 there was an overcrowded condition to the extent of 39 patients.

Hospital needs based on the following:

Now housed in porches ..... 94

Overcrowding ..... 39

Expansion ..... 17

150

Estimated cost ..... \$322,980.00

### 2. Call Bell System Floor 1A, Present Hospital:

Estimated cost ..... \$1,000.00

### 3. Building Housing Patients' Kitchen and Dining Room and Clinical Department:

The main kitchen in the large hospital building is inadequate in every way, lack of floor space; extremely low ceiling; poor ventilation; and can not be improved in its present location. At present there is no dining room in the large hospital building for patients, the ambulatory patients going to the cafeteria building, where they are served together with the employees of the institution. Due to the growth of the hospital and the improved methods for treatment, the present clinical department has become outmoded. It is proposed to erect an addition to the hospital building to properly house these departments.

Estimated cost ..... \$173,000.00

### 4. Corridor—4th Floor:

Corridor on 4th floor connecting medical admission building to main building.

Estimated cost ..... \$4,000.00

### 5. Residences for Medical Staff Members:

The problem of housing medical staff members at this institution is extremely critical. In order to procure and retain competent physicians some provisions must be made for their housing.

Estimated cost, 4 family units ..... \$24,000.00

### 6. Employees' Building:

There exists a serious shortage of employees' living quarters and provision should be made for approx. 50 persons,



permitting the abandonment of some undesirable spaces now in use.

Estimated cost ..... \$100,000.00

7. Reconditioning Water Softeners and Filters:

Estimated cost ..... \$2,500.00

8. Overhead Water Storage Tank:

This institution is without adequate fire protection due to the lack of any overhead water storage. The system of pumping directly into the mains produces unusual strains on piping and fixtures.

Estimated cost ..... \$25,000.00

9. Coal Handling Equipment:

The method of storing and handling coal makes the operation of the power plant difficult and uneconomical. It is proposed to improve the bin conditions and install carrier equipment as used at the other large institutions.

Estimated cost ..... \$8,000.00

10. Reroofing:

Many of the permanent buildings are roofed with wood shingles in poor state of repair and offering definite fire hazards. It is proposed to reroof with fire-resisting materials.

Estimated cost ..... \$2,650.00

11. Rebuild Parapet Walls and Reflash:

The brick parapet walls in some places on the old hospital must be rebuilt with new flashing material to stop water entering.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,420.00

12. Fire Fighting Equipment:

There is a definite need for an auto-

mobile pumper truck with hose and ladder equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$3,000.00

13. Window Repairs (Medical Admission Bldg.):

Cut out and replace mortar joints around windows with mastic material.

Estimated cost ..... \$1,000.00

14. New Service Tunnels and Service Lines:

New service tunnels and service lines serving present buildings and also proposed new buildings.

Estimated cost ..... \$12,000.00

15. Lavatories in Employees' Rooms:

Many employees are forced to share wash room facilities with many others. It is proposed to install wash basins in approx. 40 rooms.

Estimated cost ..... \$2,000.00

16. Electrical Changeover:

The electrical generating equipment is too small, is very old, and is of the Direct type. It is proposed to install new equipment and make a changeover to Alternating equipment.

Estimated cost ..... \$47,500.00

Appropriated by 49th G.

A. .... \$22,500.00

Required ..... \$25,000.00

17. Stores Building:

A building for the receiving of all supplies and the storage and disbursement of same as needed. At the present time this department is not consolidated under one roof and occupies spaces in various



buildings, which causes difficult operation and inconvenience.

Estimated cost ..... \$36,200.00

Total Oakdale ..... \$743,750.00



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